Vol. LIL No. 16,741.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

MR. GLADSTONE'S' REMINISCENCES OF WALES AND OF HIS YOUTH.

LITTLE POLITICS IN HIS SPEECHES TO HIS WELSH FRIENDS-A FINANCIAL SCARE-TROUSERS A SUBJECT OF NATIONAL AGITATION - IRELAND RELIEVED

> FROM COERCION. THE CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE! Copyright: 1802 By The Tribune Association

London, Sept. 17 .- Mr. Gladstone is taking his holiday in Wales in his characteristic fashion He went as a guest of Sir Edward Watkin, and lodged two nights in his chalet on the slope of One day he attempted to make the ascent of the mountain. When more than half way up the mist enveloped the hill, and the enterprise was reluctantly abandoned. He is evidently in blooming health and in the highest spir-At every point of his journey crowds as embled to present addresses and to clamor for speeches. They were rarely disappointed.

The Premier cautiously touched political ques tions, such as Church Disestablishment and the relations of landlord and tenant, but was rich in reminiscences of his early life, recalled by revisiting familiar scenes. He told the people of Carnarvon that he remembered being there sixtyfour years ago, when the suspension bridge over the Menai Straits, then the marvel of the engineering world, was only a few months old. ther south he beat this almost superhuman record. To a delighted crowd gathered round him at Barn outh he recalled memories of the Welsh nurse who formed part of his father's household in Liverprol in 1815, and who boasted how Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the "Prince in Wales," had sent millions of men to beat back "Boney." prattling by the way-side is reported verbatim in the papers and read with mingled feelings. Superler people think it childish. The masses delight in it, and every one marvels at the fresh testimony to the Premier's tipeless energy.

Nothing done for a long time has given the Liberal party fuller satisfaction than the revocation by Mr. Morley of Mr. Balfour's ediets under the Coercion act. After the stand taken against Mr. Balfour's policy in the last Parliament, the deliverance of Ireland from the chain of coercion was inevitable; but the general expectation was that nothing would be done till Parliament met next February, when the act would be repealed. That will doubtless follow. Meantime Mr. Morley by a stroke of the pen has made the statute a letter. For the first time in five years Irish citizens are, in the eyes of the law, on a footing of equality with their neighbors in Great Britain. Whilst the swiftly accomplished, quietly conducted action has pleased Ireland and all its friends, it has placed the Conservatives in an awkward position, as they have for the last two years been constantly declaring that Ireland has been brought into a state of peace and prosperity by Mr. Balfour's policy. They cannot condemn an action which is the logical sequence of a new and happier state of things. What they now regret, and are disposed to cavil at, is the mistake in tactics on the part of the late Government in leaving this opening available for their successors. It is indisputable that, if Ireland may be relieved from coercion in September with Mr. Gladstone in power, it had no right to wear the chains in June or July, while Lord Salisbury Nothing has happened in the interval

The next step looked for on the part of the Government is in the direction of dealing with the case of the evicted tenants. Those are chiefly the victims of the Plan of Campaign, men who sacrificed their homes at the bidding of William O'Brien and his colleagues and have never since regained them. There is a strong feeling that they should not be left homeless to face another winter. The subject was raised in the debate on the address which ended in the defeat of the late Government. Mr. Gladstone! categorically (questioned on the an expression of the hope that during the con ing autumn voluntary arrangements may, for the sake of all the persons concerned, be arrived at between landlords and tenants, and that in this way all necessity for legislation may be obviated. While further legislation undoubtedly may become requisite, if these arrangements are not arrived at, nothing has yet been done in the direction indicated. If no movement manifests itself within the next few weeks, it is evident that the alternative put forward by Mr. Gladstone must be invoked. There can be no legislation, since Parliament is not sitting, but the Irish Executive may find a means of temporary but effective interposition in this case, as Mr. Morley has done in respect of Coercien.

The United Kingdom still remains free from cholers, and there is a disposition to be amuse I at the distant Barbados, which has taken the opportunity of declaring Great Britain cholera in fested and imposing quarantine regulation on British ships. On the Continent, with the exception of Hamburg, improvement is reported. At Hamburg yesterday the return shows a slight increase both of attacks and of deaths. Yesterday's record at St. Petersburg shows fifty-nine fresh cases and eight deaths. At Havre the epidemic is on the decline. In Paris it is stationary Travellers homeward bound from Continental holiday places bring harrowing accounts of the inconvenience imposed by the quarantine regulations. The newspapers are full of their plaint.

Since Mr. O'Brien sat up breechesless in his prison cell, the nether garments have not occupied such a prominent place in the public mind. They have, during the present week, reassumed their ascendancy, consequent upon a statement made by a seamstress at a public meeting. She had, she averred, been engaged in a sweaters' den making a pair of trousers for the Duke of York, and suggested that the waistcoat belonging to the suit had been made in the adjoining premises, where two inmates were sick unto death with typhoid fever. This was felt to be a regrettable mat-The sensation it ter for His Royal Highness. has created is due to the fact that the incident has a direct personal bearing upon nearly every household in London. The system upon which the Duke of York's orders are accomplished by his tailors exists in the case of all the ordinary customers of West End houses. The cloth being measured and cut, is given out to persons working outside in dens, the conditions of which invite infectious diseases of kinds. In connection with the Duke of smallclothes, a description is given of the place where they were made-a stuffy, dirty room crowded with workers, and behind It the closet in which the sweater sleeps, his bedon it at night, while by day it holds the unfinished garments of royal dukes and less important persons. There is the customary clamor for something to be done, but it will shortly die away, and things will go on as heretofore.

The run on the Birkbeck Bank is now over. While it lasted it was a furious race, but the bank won by several lengths. As matters have turned out, the affair is calculated to do good rather than harm. Had it been directed against an institution of less stability the consequences in the present state of commercial and financial ffairs would have been disastrous. There was not, from any point of view, the slightest foundation for the scare, the bank being in an invincibly strong position. It is different with some other institutions connected with building societies, as is proved by the smash of one in

difficulties that still beset the group of companies under the control of Mr. Spencer Balfour, Member for Burnley. Had the Birkbeck gone, there would inevitably have been a toppling down of kindred institutions throughout the country and the infliction of much misery among the class of small investors, the backbone of the working community, who are their clients,

Lord Cranborne having been routed in the field of politics intends to devote himself with increased assidnity to mastering the art of war. For some time he commanded a troop of the Herts yeomanry. While yet at the War Office Lord Stanhope, recognizing the latent talent in his young friend, gave him a majority. He will shortly obtain his colonelcy, and is to have command of the Fourth Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment. He will now give up to the yeomanry what he was at one time induced to believe was meant for mankind in the larger and more promiment arena of the House of Commons. In arriving at this decision he will not be disturbed by remonstrances from his own family, who recognize that he was not quite a success in Parliament. He was, in truth, occasionally a source of embarrassment to the Government, if not to his father. He held convictions that lagged far behind the quicker receptivity of a Ministry chiefly anxious to keep their places on the Treasury Bench, and was not to be restrained from blurting forth speeches which would have been of no account, resting solely on his own responsibility, but spoken by the son of the Premier, they attracted embarrassing attention. It is felt by many of his best friends, and some at least of his near relations, that he will be more safely disposed of with the yeomanry than in the ranks | the behind the Conservative leaders in the liouse claiming that "the crowd

Str Arthur Sullivan has so completely recovered from the grievous illness that threatened his life in the summer that he expects to be able to conduct in person his new opera, which opens at the Savoy next Saturday. "Haddon Hall," as it is called, is written in callaboration with Mr. Sydney Grundy, vice Mr. Gilbert, who, in spite of reports to the contrary, has not returned to the old partnership and is not likely to do so. The story is founded on an old legend of the elepement from Haddon of Dorothy Vernon, who married Lord John Manners, youngest son of the Protestart Farl of Rutland. Haddon Hall still belongs to the Rutlands, and it is the favorite residence of the present Duke. To this day is shown Lorothy Vernon's door through which, according to the tradition, the lovelorn damsel stele. Mr. Hawes Craven has painted the door way as a part of the scenery of the new opera Much interest is excited in the piece, which marks the return of Sir Arthur Sullivan to lighter opera after his not too successful excursion on

Mr. Irving reopens the Lyceum next Saturday. He had arranged to reproduce " Henry VIII." Unfortunately Miss Ellen Terry was stricken down with influenza, and will be unable to appear, and as "Henry VIII" with Catharine of Arragon left out would be impossible, Mr. Irving will substi-tute "The Bells" till Miss Terry is able to return to the stage. This is the second time within three months that the popular actress has suffered from a disease of which nothing else has been heard

STORIES ABOUT BRIGANDAGE IN SICILY. A BRITISH CONSUL'S EXTRAORDINARY REPORT TO HIS SUPERIORS.

London, Sept. 17.-The British Consul at Palermo, in h's report to the Foreign Office, gives startling details regarding brigandage. The whole island of Sicily, he says, is infected with bunds of robbers, who captur large lauded proprietors and rich merchants and hide them in caves in the mountains until they are ransomed. Farmers are plundered of horses and cattle while peasants who are suspected of being informers are persecuted, tortured or murdered outright. Great landowners living within four hours' ride of Palermo are afraid to remain on their estates unless they are sur rounded by private mounted guards. The band led by a brigand named Samauw is the most terrible of all. Even children have not escaped the members of this little boys and girls, cut their bodies in halves, and then thrown the mutilated remains about the country for dogs and hogs to eat. Many landowners who have incurred the enmity of the brigands have been assassinated, while others who have fallen into their hands have been condemned to death by slow torture The difficulty encountered in trying to suppress the

murderous bands, if any really determined attempt is ever made, is due to the fact that a large number of the people provide the brigands with supplies at high prices, and are, therefore, unwilling to give any in ormation that would lead to their cupture. In other cases, where the peasants might give information, they are terrified by the threats of vengeance made by the brigands themselves and their friends.

Some time ago the American Consul at Palermo made some time ago the American Cousul at Palermo made a report similar to the above to the State Department at Washington. When it became known that the American Consul had made that report the Italian Government indignantly denied his statements and privately demanded of the United States Government that he be recalled. This demand was compiled with No one acquainted with the facts has the slightest doubt that the report of the American official was cor-rect in every particular.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA IN LONDON. MRS. LANGTRY IN "THE QUEEN OF MANOA"-THE NEW SULLIVAN OPERETTA-MAS-

CAGNI IN VIENNA. London, Sept. 17.—Probably because much was expected of Haddon Chambers, the critics with one no cord slate "The Queen of Manou," which was pro-duced at the Haymarket Theatre on Thursday night, with Mrs. Langtry in the leading part. They say the work is quite unworthy the author of "Captain Swift and other first-class plays. Mrs. Langtry thinks that with the reconstruction of the last set of the play, which is undeniably the weakest point in it, she will have an attraction with considerable drawing power. Mrs. Langtry has an excellent company and the play

is splendidly staged.

The first production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's opera has at last been fixed for saturday next. Sir Arthur attends the rehearsals at the Savoy Theatre every day. Mrs. Ronalds also assists at the rehearsals. The cast includes Lucille Hill, Rosina Brangram Dorothy Vane and Annie Cole and Mesars Barrington. Pounds, Kenningham, Green and Denny. Contrary to Savoy custom, there is a change of scene for each Mr. Boulding, a playwright, claimed of the three acts. a prior right to the title "Haddon Hall," the name of new opera. He had an interview with Sir Arthur Sullivan, D'Oyley Carte and Mr. Grundy, which resulted in his yielding his claim and agreeing to call his play "Dorothy Vernon." Mr. Carte will grant Boulding the use of his theatre for a matinee of

"Dorothy Vernon."

A well-grounded report is in circulation that Sir Augustus Harris intends to lease the Alexandria Theatre in Liverpool for "variety" purposes, to be worked in connection with the Theatre of Varieties which he proposes to establish at the new English Opera House in London.

"Pharaoh," a new romantic play written by Wilson Barrett on the early life and adventures of Seil II of Egypt, the son of Rameses, will be produced at the Grand, Leeds, on September 29.

WANTS THE MIDNIGHT RAIDS STOPPED.

London, Sept. 17.-William H. Redmond, the Parneilite who represents East Clare in the House of Commons, has written a letter in reference to the midnight expedition of police and bailties to seize cattle belonging to tenants on the Bodyke estate in attle belonging to tenants on the Bodyke estate in lare. Mr. Redmond, in his letter, describes himself is an anxious but peaceful writer, but says he must oint out to Mr. Morley that the sending of armed bite at midnight to hunt the cutile of poor people, he under stress of circumstances are unable to meet the full demands of their landi-drs, is likely to cause treme trritation and excitement. He concludes by caring that unless the Government stops these dailight raids of the police the people will be driven M.

Waler, another in London yesterday and the The paper expresses the hope that the opportunity will be taken to settle generally the relation Russia and Great Britain in Asia.

THE ALABAMA FUSION.

DEMOCRATS ALARMED BY THE RESULT OF

THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC OPINION OF THE LAKE

after putting an anti-Democratic electoral and Congressional ticket in the field, is reflected in and determination shown by the convention, its size and representative character, and the spirit of States of Columbia, having established a quar-

most notable ever held in Alabama, both in point of numbers and of representative character. day, returning to the same topic, it says in Its leading editorial: "The Third party convention has completed its work and the delegates have gone home. It was the most interesting political convention held in Alabama in many years. In Nearly all the delegates were farmers. Four-fifths of them were men who have never voted any other than a Democratic ticket. they came to Birmingham as members of a cor ocratic party. It is worse than foolish to say that the crowd was small and there was little enthusiasm. That is not true, and the world timely and absolutely un-Democratic in a party But it was big and it was enthusiastic. These are the facts, and we have got to make the best of the situation."

The Democratic managers here are trying to break the force of such admissions by declaring that most of the nominees chosen yesterday for electors and Representatives are not widely known politically, and add little personal strength to the No charge, however, has yet been made against any nominee's character or respectability. The Democratic leaders are also consoling themselves with the fact that so-called anti-Mosley Republicans have decided to run a full electoral and Congressional ticket. This small band of disappointed office-seekers, led by a negro named Stevens, has apparently formed some sort of alliance with the Cleveland Democrats, and endeavoring to maintain a ticket in the field for stalking-horse purposes. But no genuine Republi cans are likely to be found encouraging assistant Democratic movement. The paramount issue raised by the Lake View Convention-that of a free ballot and a fair count for Alabama-is one whose triumph no Republican in this State can afford to stand in the way of. The indorsement of the joint anti-Democratic ticket now in the field is the first duty of every Republican, for its success in this and neighboring States offers the only possible hope of the permanent revival of Republicanism in the South. So far, fortunately, the straightout Republican

revival of Republicanism in the South.

So far, fortunately, the straightout Republican nominations made have only the merest fraction of Republican strength behind them. Most of them are for advertising purposes only, with as Kitle title to regularity and support as the People's party nomination for Congress alleged to have been made last night in this—the IXth—district. John B. Ware, a People's party man of this city, who failed to obtain admission as a delegate to the Lake View Park convention, got together six other outsiders yesterlay, after Mr. Parson's nomination, and announced himself as a straightout People's party candidate for Congress. No other courty in the IXth District participated in the so-called nomination, and Mr. Ware's following here is now estimated at something less that ten votes. His candidacy is taken seriously, however, and its importance is being magnified by the Democratic managers, who have easerly grasped at this incident as absolutely the only one so far pointing to any dissension in the People's party and Jeffersonian ranks.

TAKEN TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM THE GENERAL TERM FILED AT ROUBESTER.

Rochester, Sept. 17 .- City Attorney Kiehel this morning filed a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals in the reapportionment case from the recent decision of the General Term affirming Judge Rumsey's decision.

DID HE WANT TO KILL THE GOVERNOR!

QUEER PACTS CONNECTED WITH THE INFERNAL MACHINE AND THE WARNING LETTER.

Officials at Police Headquarte's Yesterday morning vigorously denied all knowledge of an attempt to blow up Governor Flower with an infernal machine. Find ing out that denials were being made ridiculous by ad what they knew, but they still insisted that they had not departed from the truth, inasmuch as the period, who had sent the machine to the hotel had taken care to prevent harm to the Governor by sending a warning letter. It was admitted that about twenty detectives had been searching high and low for the sender of the machine. There was reason to suspect that a reporter of a sensational newspaper had a hand in the

Shortly before 2 p. m. Chief Inspector Steers ex hibited the machine to reporters in his office. An ordinary clear box had been fitted with an inside wooden lever, so fastened to the front side that when the lid of the box was raised the lever would be Several parlor matches had been pushed through holes in one end of the lever, and were held fast in such a position that when the lever was moved the matches would be ignited by a strip of sandpaper. In the bex was a mustard can, about three inches in length and one in width. Its lid was pierced with several small holes. The can had been filled with giant powder. About three-quarters of a pound of loose gunpowder had been placed in the cigar

box with the can. Inspector Steers said: "About 8 p. m. on Wednesday age was received from General Porter, asking detectives be sent to the Windsor Hotel. Detective-Sergeants sent, and they received the box from General Porter It bore on the wrapper the address, printed plainly with a pen, "Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Windsor Hotel, point out to Mr. Moriey that the sending of armed point out to Mr. Moriey that the sending of armed point out to Mr. Moriey that the sending of armed point out to Mr. Moriey that the sending of armed the point of the full demands of their landledra, is likely to cause extreme irritation and excitement. He concludes by declaring that unless the Government stops these midnight raids of the police the people will be driven wild.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—The "Nevoe Vremya" says that, judging from the present disposition of the British Government, it appears as though the Pamir question will be arranged in a friendly manner. There were five ten-cent stamps of

THE NEWS IS REASSURING.

NO NEW CASE OF CHOLERA REPORTED IN

DEMOCRATS ALARMED BY THE RESULT OF
THE CONVENTION.

THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC OPINION OF THE LAKE
YIFW PURK GATHERING REFLECTED IN
THE COMMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PRESSTREFT DETY OF
REFURIALONS.

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REFURIALONS.

THE COMMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PRESSTREFT DETY OF
REFURIALONS.

The news regarding the cholera was reassuring vesterlays. No new cases or even suspleions cases were prepared in the city, and only two developed at Lake View Park, which adjourned yesterlay in the leaft of the case of the convention by the Democratic electoral and longressional ticket in the field, is reflected in the lattice of the lattice at Lake View Park, which adjourned yesterday city and of the port in their work against the the altered tone taken toward the convention by cholera in the city has given place to a feeling the Democratic press. For the last two weeks the of confidence. The most dramatic incident of the taken Democratic newspapers of the State have ridi- day at Quarantine was the revolt of the cabin euled the joint convention scheme as a hopeless passengers of the Wyoming, who refused to go to effort to combine mongrel and discordant political elements, and have predicted nothing but second cabin and steerage passengers on the same certain failure for the undertaking. The energy ship have issued appeals to the public praying harmony which marked all its proceedings, have antine at Color against all vessels coming from been a most unlooked-for revelation to these Dem- New-York, the Central and South American all the organs of the Jones Democracy, attempted road notified the Columbian Government that yesterday morning to discredit the significance of the establishment of the quarantine at Colon was claiming that "the crowd was small usual quiet was observed at the office of the and there was little enthusiasm." The Health Board yesterday morning. President Wil-Birmingham newspapers, however, declined to son and Dr. Bryant were in consultation for two make themselves ridiculous by such perversion of the facts. "The Age-Herald," though a strong fiess of importance was transacted. Sanitary supporter of the Jones Democracy and an out-Superintendent Edson reported that he had sent spoken opponent of the Jeffersonian party, admit- a note to the president of the Belt Line horse ted yesterday that the convention was one of the car company, directing the removal of filthy mats from the floors of the company's cars and reply had been received fr5m the company, and no improvement in the condition of the cars was noticeable, Dr. Edson said. He was directed to inform the company that the Health Board would stop the running of the cars if the orders were

not complied with. President Martin, of the Police Board, and Dr. Edson later went to see Police Superintendent Byrnes and requested him to direct the police to inspet the cars of all the other lines in the city with a view to compelling cleanliness. Mr. Byrnes said he would give the necessary orders.

The Health Commissioners indignantly denied a report that they were concealing any cases of holers in the city. They said no suspicious cases had been reported in the city since the previous day and no sickness had occurred in the houses which had been infected. The watch at such houses was being maintained as a precautionary

At 10 a. m. the following official bulletin was

o cases or suspected cases of cholera have appeared in the city since the last bulletin. CHARLES O. WILSON, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

This was an exact c sy of the bulletin dis-

played at 4 p. m. on Friday. At the Reception Hospital it was said that Mary Connerty was improving, and probably would recover. Although her case had been officially regarded as "suspicious," it was said that there was good reason to doubt that she had cholera The discovery that she was in a delicate condi-

tion had caused the physicians to modify their

suspicious regarding her illness. It was said that there was no other patients in the hospital. Many complaints and suggestions were sent by mail to the Health Board yesterday, as on previous days. A New-York man who said he wished to go to Dayton, Ohio, on business and feared that he might be presented by quarantine regulations from getting to that city, went to the office of the Health Board to ask for a certificate of health. He was told that such a certificate probably would not be required, but at any rate the Health Board could not give clean bills of health to persons

about whose recent movements no official infornation was to be obtained. At 4 p. m. the following was displayed on the alletin board:

No cases or suspected cases of cholera have appeared in this city since the last bulledin. The total number of deaths from cholera to date has been five, the first September 6, the last September 13. Of the three cases heretofore reported as "suspected," the following is the biological report in the case of Edward Hoppe. No. 1,625 Madison-ave: Carnegie Laboratory, 338 Fast Twenty-sixth-st.

Hon. Charles G. Wilson, president Health Department Deer Str. We would respectfully report that the teriological examination of clothing stained with dejecta from Edward Hoppe, who died September 14, has failed to reveal the presence of the spirillum of cholera Asiatica. HERMANN M. BIGGS

By order of the Board of Health.
CHARLES G. WILSON, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

ONLY ONE DEATH AT LOWER QUARANTINE. THE REVOLT OF THE WYOMING PASSENGERS-A NUMBER OF STEAMERS ARRIVE FROM EUROPE.

When Dr. Jenkins attempted to send the cabin assengers of the Rugia and Wyoming to Fire Island sterday he met with unexpected resistance. passengers of the Wyoming refused to leave that Wyoming's passengers refused to go to Fire Island, asserting that the Wyofaing was not an infected ship. Dr. Jenkins was angry, and declared that he would compel them to go to-day if he had to use force. It "On the sixth deis believed that the rough experience of the Nor-mannia's passengers while attempting to land at Fire Island caused the Wyoming's passengers to take the stand they did against Dr. Jenkins.

The passenger steamer Suevia, the last vessel of the passenger flect from Hamburg, so much dreaded by the health authorities of the port, came to an anchorage In the Lower Bay on Friday night. Dr. Byron examined her and learned from Captain Bauer that ther had been no illness among the passengers during the voyage. The Suevia is the first passenger steamer to arrive at this port from Hamburg in three weeks without a record of some deaths.

The Sucvia carried only cabin passengers, of whom there were ninety on board. She salled from Ham-burg on September 4, but as she carried no steerage passengers she does not come under the twenty-days quarantine imposed by the President's proclamation vessels from infected ports sailing after septem-

the most prominent of the early morning arrivals yesterday. She came only from Southampton, and carried no immigrants. She salled from Southampton on September 10. Captain Albers, her commander, reported to Dr. Tallmadge, when that official boarded the vessel in Upper Quarantine, that there had been no sickness of any kind among his passengers on the No apprehension had been felt for the safety of the ship's passengers, and that is why she was allowed to come in through the Narrows to make her

The second important arrival was the Etruria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, She salied from the former port a week ago yesterday, and from Queenstown on September 11. She has a number of cabin passengers, but no immigrants on board. Captain Hains reports that, excepting a few slight allments among the passengers, there was no stekness on board on the trip. Etruria reached Quarantine before 11 a. m.

Other new arrivals yesterday were the Inman Line City of Chester, from Liverpool and Queenstown; the other Venezuelan ports; the Danish Prince, from still ill and the doctor had said that if we could reach Mexican ports by way of Boston; the Arisaig, from

Clenfuegos, and a sailing vessel. There were also several schooners. The Chester sailed from Liverpool on September 7, and from Queenstown the following she had on board 430 saloon passengers at no immigrants. There were several hundred steer age passengers anxious to book by the City of Chester before she left the other side, but the company declined

will be distincted and sent to sandy the first is possible. Dr. Jenkins said he would send the first and second cabin passengers of the Wpoming on the Cepheus to Fire Island to-day. He had been informed that the Wyoming cabin passengers had changed their minds and were now anxious to go to Fire Island. He said he would not detain them more than five days longer. The Bohemia will be looked over to-day and distinction continued. All are well of the Moravia. The Helgoland will be pussed Monday or Tuesday. The steamer Standard, from Swinemunde, with thirty-six steerage passengers, arrived at 7:15 p. m. and reported all well.

I received this afternoon from Board of Health of Islip, notice to vacate the premises within three days, and that they would call on the citizens of the county to op the landing of bacgage. Captain Cochrane says that all steamship bazzage received here will be properly protected. We are in every way ready to give them

Dr. Jenkins says there are now on Fire Island 120 militiamen and thirty-five special policemen. Dr. Voight, the deputy health officer went to Fire Island last night.

last night.

It was reported at a late hour at Upper Quarantine that the infected steamers in the Lower Bay were signaling for water. Dr. Jenkins said he thought they were well supplied, but he immediately ordered the water-boat to go down to supply them. Dr. Bayron came up from Swinburne Island and had a long conversation with Dr. Jenkins. He said that everything at Swinburne Island was in excellent condition and he was pleased with the outlook. Dr. Jenkins has telegraphed to Dr. Volght, at Fire Island, to resist with fore any attempts to interfere with passengers or baggage there by the citizens of Suffolk County.

MRS. A. M. PALMERS STORY.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES DESCRIBED,

HARD LOT OF THE WOMEN PASSENGERS ON THE CHOLERA SHIP NORMANNIA. A. M. Palmer, the well-known theatrical maps

rep, and Mrs. Palmer, arrived safely at their country home in Stamford, Conn., on Friday morning, after their long quarantine with the other Normania pas-sengers. When seen on Saturday Mrs. Palmer was radiant with delight at being safe and sound once more in her own home. Though still bearing traces of the terrible experiences she has passed through recently, her happiness at being in among friends once more was so great that it overshadowed everything else.

" You will have to start me yourself about what want to know," she said, "for I have been talking around in one circle so much that I have hardly got my thoughts together, yet, since our arrival. We last no thought of fleeing from the cholera when we started from the other side; in fact, we had our passage taken on the vessel from the time we reached there this summer. I had been taking the baths at Homburg, and several days before the date of our departure we had been spending sight oday in Ham-George W. Brush, Daniel G. Harriman, C. H. No. | burg. Though hearing that there was cholern about, it did not alarm us, as there are always more or less ontagious diseases in large cities. People tell me now I was very careless, for, anxious to see everything. I drove through every part of the city, often times in the worst localities, still hearing nothing alarming regarding cholera.

"This makes me think that the disease is not as dangerous as many try to make out, and I feel certain | Linton, Olin B. Lockwood, Marvin T. Lyon, John it can only be taken through the mouth into the system, either by the germ being on the food which con eat, or breathing the germ from the body of an infected person. I bought and ate fruit and candy while in Humburg and thought nothing of it; in fact, the flist news that cholera was really raging in Ham-berg was received when our vessel reached Southampton, and the passengers came aboard there.

When we had been out about four days our little daughter was taken quite sick, and about the same time I heard that there was a case of cholera among The the steerage passengers. I immediately called the ship physician and asked him regarding it, also if there was any danger of my baby's malady developing ship. Dr. Voight was sent down on the Cephens in the morning to take on board the cabin passengers into it. He assured me that she was suffering from of the Ruria and Wyoming. Half an hour later he catairh of the somach, which she has had several returned and reported to Dr. Jenkins that the cholera on board the ship, and said that We would have a clean bill of health without a doubt when we

"On the sixth day, however, we all no locd that he looked very anxious and soler, and soon there was no disguising the fact that the dread disease was really on board. Fxpecting, however, that as there were no cases among the cabin passengers we would be landed immediately on reaching Quarantine, we really worried very little about it, but on reaching Upper Quarantine you can imagine the con brard when told that we should be sent back to Lower Quarantine to remain twenty days. "From that time our sufferings began,

need for anything for our bodily comfort, and were generously supplied with food, fresh water and med-leines, but these were not supplied by Dr. teines, but these were not supplied by Dr. Jenkins. He really did not come to see us caree during our entire stay. He came on board and went int the captain's room once, I believe, but the rest of the time he talked to us from his tug alongside the vessel. His excuse for not visiting us was that he was afraid to come abourd and then return to the city, but other physicians did so without any hesitancy and without causing trouble. Let me say here that Dr. Frank Ferguson was most kind, and without iders from Dr. Jenkins did all he could toward relieving our wants. You can only imacine what the nental sufferings were, particularly among the women; a fact, it will be a miracle if some of them ever re cover entirely from the agony of those days. vere over a volcano which might burst at any time, and the ship physician had already told us that if the disease once started in the caldn it would spread like wild-fire. I pride myself on being a very prac-tical woman, but it was very hard for me to retain control of myself. I tried my best to cheer up other women who were entirely prostrated by nervousness and most of them bysterical. delicate condition and their sufferings would have touched any heart.

" Many harsh things have been said regarding Mr. Palmer's intense desire to reach New-York, irrespective of whether anybody else was taken off or not. absolutely not true. He did not ask once to be taken to New-York. We were perfectly willing to go anywhere, as were all the other pasengers, as long as we were taken off the infected ship. Our baby was

Continued on Third Page.

BROOKLYN ALL AROUSED.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THOUSANDS OF VOTERS MARCH

A CORDIAL RECEPTION TO WHITELAW REID.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS TURN OUT IN FORCE TO SHOW THEIR ENTHUSIASM FOR THE PARTY

> AND THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDI-DATE-SPEECHES BY SENATOR HAW-

> > LEY, EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR,

MR REID AND OTHERS.

Brooklyn appreciated the earnestness of the Presidential campaign last evening, when a parade of many thousands of Republicans filled the streets with marching men, and a reception was given to Whitelaw Reid, candidate for Vice-President, by the Union League Club, at which nearly all the thousand members of the club and many others were present. The amount and spontaneity of the enthusiasm equalled anything of the sort before seen in the city. The broad plaza in front of the handsome clubhouse. at Bedford and Rogers aves. was filled with a great throng of people, including many women, before 8 o'clock, and they were kept in good humor by music and fireworks. The front of the clubhous was decorated with much taste and skill. Fee toons of flags and "sunbursts" were over entrances and by every window, and rainbows of banners fluttered over the roof from the tall flagstaff rising from the capola. The windows were ablaze with lights, and rows of gas jets and electric lights made the entrance as bright as day. Four electric arc lights illuminated the open plaza, where several thousands of people gathered

awaiting the speechmaking.

Within the clubhouse the members and friends of the club gathered in the broad hall, receptionroom and parlors, which were richly decorated with much taste. A conspicuous feature of the decorations in the hall was portraits of President

Harrison and Mr. Reid. While the throng assembled at the clubhouse

Mr. Reld and other invited guests dined at the Montauk Club, as the guests of some of its prominent members, and they were escorted to the Union League Club after dinner by the Lincoln Pioneer Corps, of New-York, and the Invincible Club, of Brooklyn. Meanwhile parade of imposing dimensions was being gathered at different points, to pass in review before the guest of the evening in front of the reviewing platform at the entrance of the Union League clubhouse. The enthusiasm and interest of the populace were manifested in many ways as the various clubs passed through the streets laid out for the line of march. But it was not until the head of the column, under Grand Marshal L. C. Tate, reached the neighborhood of the clabhouse that the enthusiasm broke all bounds, and was shown by an outburst of cheering that was heard many blocks away.

There was a sea of faces in front of the clubhouse when the speechmaking was begun before the parade and reception. There was a rousing reception given to Senator Hawley when introduced to speak, and when Mr. Reid appeared the cheering and applause were enthu-The parade of the uniformed siastically renewed. clubs was one of the finest ever seen in the city, and recalled similar outpourings of voters in the Blaine campaign of 1884, and the Harrison campaign of 1888. Although only a few days were devoted to getting ready for the parade, in all of its features it was a great success.

After the parade a reception was given in the great parlor of the clubbause, handsomely decorated for the occasion, and thronged with the members and friends of the club, who were introduced to Mr. Reid by a committee of the

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT. Among the many people present were Thomas H. Carter, Colonel James S. Clarkson, William

Brookfield, Howard M. Smith, Francis H. Wilson, William H. Williams, Timothy L. Wood ruff, Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Congress man Reswell G. Herr, Charles A. Moore, Ernst Nathan, David A. Baldwin, S. M. Griswold George F. Elliott, Nelson J. Gates, Henry M. Heath, Clarence D. Heaton, William W. Heaton, David M. Stone, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Hackett, S. V. White, William Berry, E. R. Maxwell, W. C. Bryant, and J. H. L. Bridgman, Charles B. Hobbs, Alfred Hodges, Major E. H. Hobbs, Albert R. Hesford, H. H. Howe, N. B. Hoxie, jr., John W. Hussey, Oliver Ingersoll, Frank Kingsland, H. Leaveraft, Thomas H. Lidford, E. P. Middlebrook, Albert E. Miller, Benjamin C. Miller, Leonard Moody, Daniel W. Nerthup, John S. Nugent, John F. Oltregge, C. J. Orchard. Aaron G. Perham, William A. Pothier. Joseph P. Puels, Edward A. Quin, Thomas Quinn. William P. Rae, H. R. S. Randolph, Henry S. Rasquin, George G. Reynolds, C. D. Rhinehardt, Henry C. Rogers, James II. Riggles, Isaac F. Russell, James F. Salter, Edward Scarborough, Charles A. Schieren, Samuel Scarborough, Charles A. Schieren, Samuel H. Scripture, Louis F. Seitz, Robert A. Charles Small, Frank C. Swimm, Ve Tynney, C. F. Thompson, William H. Thompson, William S. Turner, Frank D. Tuttle, Frank H. Tyler, W. C. Vosburgh, Frank L. Wood, George L Weed, Colonel George P. Clark, David S. Wells, Henry C. Wells, Elisha T. Henry Theodore B. William B. Willis, Alexander mouth. II. Ross Appleton, Joseph Aspinall, E. C. Bacon, A. D. Baird, Henry Baldwin, T. S. Barnes, C. A. Barrow, Henry Batterman, Frank D. Beattys, Dr. M. Belden, William Berri, E. G. Blackford, B. Blair, A. W. Blazo, W. B. Boorum, L. E. Prown, W. C. Bryant, John H. Burroughs, II. Bartis, W. R. Candee, J. O. Carpenter, Henry Carson, W. S Carter, A. B. Catlin, M. H. Chapel, Dwight Church, H. C. Conrady, William oney, Charles Cooper, F. H. Cowperthwait, M. T. Davidson, Daniel K. Deleixedon, Delliard, Horace E. Dresser, George M. Eddy, F. M. Edgerton, I. F. Fischer, Walter Gibson, George

BEGINNING THE SPEECHMAKING. The speechmaking from the entrance of the clubhouse was begun at a few minutes after 8 o'clock, when a crowd of several thousand peo-

Gilluly, W. W. Goodrich, W. C. Hamlin, H.

P. Halsey, G. V. Harman and William Harkness.

ple had assembled to listen. Jesse Johnson, United States District-Attorney, was the first speaker. He said he was only to utter a few words for the cause represented by Harrison and Reid. (Applause.) There should be no question in these great commercial centres in regard to reversing the policy of the past. The National Government had the power to legislate for the protection of American industry and the dustrial supremacy of the world. This had been the policy of the Republican party for all the Three or four were in a r sufferings would have now was the same as that which brought about the War in 1861, and was again the policy of the party in this campaign. The people of this land would rise in their might and continue the present splendid Administration in power. (Ap-

SENATOR HAWLEY'S SPEECH.

In the absence of President Howard M. Smith, Benjamin F. Blair introduced Senator Hawley to address the aulience, as ex-Congressman Horr